Please amend the subject application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 17 and 53 without prejudice and accept amended claims 1, 14, 18, 37, 50 and 54 as follows:

1. (currently amended) A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate including a thin film transistor formed thereon;

a first electrode formed on the first substrate and electrically connected to the thin film transistor;

a first insulating layer formed on the first substrate including the thin film transistor and the first electrode, the first insulating layer having a window to expose a predetermined region of the first electrode;

a second insulating layer formed on the first substrate including the thin film transistor, wherein the first electrode and the first insulating layer are formed on the second insulating layer;

a second electrode provided on the first insulating layer and electrically connected to the first electrode in the window along a periphery of the window, the second electrode having an opening to expose the predetermined region of the first electrode;

a second substrate including a third electrode formed thereon;

a first gap between a surface of the third electrode and a surface of the predetermined region of the first electrode;

a second gap between the surface of the third electrode and a surface of the second electrode, wherein the first gap and the second gap include a liquid crystal layer; and

a color filter layer formed on the second substrate, wherein the color filter layer is continuously formed throughout a first region corresponding to the window and throughout a second region not corresponding to the window.

2. (original) The device as recited in claim 1, wherein the first electrode is a transmission electrode and the window defines a transmission region for transmitting light supplied from a source internal to the device.

3. (original) The device as recited in claim 1, wherein the second electrode is a reflection electrode and an area including the reflection electrode defines a reflection region for reflecting light supplied from a source external to the device.

4. (canceled)

5. (original) The device as recited in claim 1, wherein the first gap is about twice as long as the second gap.

6. - 7. (canceled)

8. (original) The device as recited in claim 1, wherein a thickness of the first insulating layer ranges from about 0.5 μm to about 2.5 μm.

9. - 10. (canceled)

11. (original) The device as recited in claim 1, further comprising a gate driving circuit region including a gate driving circuit section.

12. (original) The device as recited in claim 11, wherein the first insulating layer extends into the gate driving circuit region over the gate driving circuit section.

13. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 12, wherein the first insulating layer has a dielectric constant less than a dielectric constant of the liquid crystal layer measured in a parallel or a perpendicular direction with respect to an orientation of molecules of the liquid crystal layer.

14. (currently amended) The device as recited in claim 11, ~~further comprising a~~ wherein the second insulating layer formed on the first substrate ~~and extending~~ extends into the gate driving circuit region.

15. (original) The device as recited in claim 1, further comprising a gate driving circuit region formed on the first substrate.

16. (original) The device as recited in claim 15, wherein the gate driving circuit region is formed from amorphous silicon.

17. (canceled)

18. (currently amended) The device as recited in claim [[17]] 1, wherein the second insulating layer includes a contact hole and the first electrode is electrically connected to the thin film transistor through the contact hole.

19. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 1, further comprising a thickness adjusting member formed on the second substrate, wherein the color filter layer is disposed on the thickness adjusting member.

20. (original) The device as recited in claim 19, wherein a predetermined part of the thickness adjusting member corresponding to the window is removed, whereby a thickness of a first area of the color filter layer corresponding to the window is about twice a thickness of a second area of the color filter layer not corresponding to the window.

21. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 1, wherein a thickness of a first area of the color filter layer corresponding to the window is greater than a thickness of a second area of the color filter layer not corresponding to the window.

22. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 1, wherein a thickness of a first area of the color filter layer corresponding to the window is about twice a thickness of a second area of the color filter layer not corresponding to the window.

23. (original) The device as recited in claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer is homogeneously aligned forming a liquid crystal tilting angle of about 0°.

24. (previously presented) A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate including a thin film transistor formed thereon;

a first insulating layer formed on the first substrate including the thin film transistor;

a first electrode formed on the first insulating layer;

a contact hole formed in the first insulating layer, wherein the first electrode is electrically connected to the thin film transistor through the contact hole;

a second insulating layer formed on the first substrate including the thin film transistor, the first insulating layer, the contact hole and the first electrode;

a second electrode provided on the second insulating layer and on a portion of the first electrode, wherein a predetermined portion of the second electrode is removed for exposing a predetermined portion of the first electrode and the second insulating layer insulates the second electrode from the contact hole;

a second substrate;

a color filter layer formed on the second substrate, the color filter layer having a first thickness in a first area corresponding to the predetermined portion of the first electrode and a second thickness thinner than the first thickness in a second area corresponding to the second electrode;

a third electrode formed on the color filter layer, wherein the third electrode is bent in accordance with a difference between the first and second thickness;

a first gap between a surface of the third electrode and a surface of the predetermined portion of the first electrode; and

a second gap between the surface of the third electrode and a surface of the second electrode, wherein the first gap and the second gap include a liquid crystal layer.

25. (original) The device as recited in claim 24, wherein the first electrode is a transmission electrode and an area including the predetermined portion of the first electrode defines a transmission region for transmitting light supplied from a source internal to the device.

26. (original) The device as recited in claim 24, wherein the second electrode is a reflection electrode and an area including the reflection electrode defines a reflection region for reflecting light supplied from a source external to the device.

27. (canceled)

28. (original) The device as recited in claim 24, wherein the first gap is about twice as long as the second gap.

29. (original) The device as recited in claim 24, wherein the first gap is less than about 3.3 μm and the second gap is less than about 1.7 μm.

30. - 35. (canceled)

36. (original) The device as recited in claim 24, wherein the liquid crystal layer is homogeneously aligned forming a liquid crystal tilting angle of about 0°.

37. (currently amended) A method for forming a liquid crystal display device comprising:

forming a thin film transistor on a first substrate;

patterning a first conductive layer formed on the first substrate to form a first electrode on the first substrate, wherein the first electrode is electrically connected the thin film transistor;

disposing a first insulating layer on the first substrate including the thin film transistor and the first electrode;

exposing a predetermined region of the first electrode by forming a window in the first insulating layer;

disposing a second insulating layer on the first substrate including the thin film transistor, wherein the first electrode and the first insulating layer are formed on the second insulating layer;

patterning a metal layer formed on the first insulating layer to form a second electrode on the first insulating layer, wherein the second electrode is electrically connected to the first electrode in the window along a periphery of the window and has an opening to expose the predetermined region of the first electrode;

patterning a second conductive layer to form a third electrode on a second substrate;

positioning the first substrate and the second substrate to form a first gap between a surface of the third electrode and a surface of the predetermined region of the first electrode and a second gap between the surface of the third electrode and a surface of the second electrode;

interposing a liquid crystal layer between the first gap and the second gap; and

forming a color filter layer on the second substrate, wherein the color filter layer is continuously formed throughout a first region corresponding to the window and throughout a second region not corresponding to the window.

38. (original) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein the first electrode is a transmission electrode and the window defines a transmission region for transmitting light supplied from a source internal to the device.

39. (original) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein the second electrode is a reflection electrode and an area including the reflection electrode defines a reflection region for reflecting light supplied from a source external to the device.

40. (canceled)

41. (original) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein the first gap is about twice as long as the second gap.

42. (canceled)

43. (original) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein the first insulating layer includes photosensitive acryl resin.

44. (canceled)

45. (original) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein one of the first conductive layer and second conductive layer are transparent and include at least one of Indium Tin Oxide and Indium Zinc Oxide.

46. (canceled)

47. (original) The method as recited in claim 37, further comprising providing a gate driving circuit region including a gate driving circuit section on the first substrate.

48. (original) The method as recited in claim 47, further comprising extending the first insulating layer into the gate driving circuit region over the gate driving circuit section.

49. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 48, wherein the first insulating layer has a dielectric constant less than a dielectric constant of the liquid

crystal layer measured in a parallel or a perpendicular direction with respect to an orientation of molecules of the liquid crystal layer.

50. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 47, further comprising ~~disposing a second insulating layer on the first substrate and~~ extending the second insulating layer into the gate driving circuit region.

51. (original) The method as recited in claim 37, further comprising providing a gate driving circuit region on the first substrate.

52. (original) The method as recited in claim 51, wherein the gate driving circuit region is formed from amorphous silicon.

53. (canceled)

54. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim [[53]] 37, wherein the second insulating layer includes a contact hole and the first electrode is electrically connected to the thin film transistor through the contact hole.

55. (previously presented) The method as recited in claim 37, further comprising:

forming a thickness adjusting member on the second substrate; and

disposing the color filter layer on the thickness adjusting member.

56. (original) The method as recited in claim 55, further comprising removing a predetermined part of the thickness adjusting member corresponding to the window, whereby a thickness of a first area of the color filter layer corresponding to the window is about twice a thickness of a second area of the color filter layer not corresponding to the window.

57. (previously presented) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein a thickness of a first area of the color filter layer corresponding to the window is greater than a thickness of a second area of the color filter layer not corresponding to the window.

58. (previously presented) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein a thickness of a first area of the color filter layer corresponding to the window is about twice a thickness of a second area of the color filter layer not corresponding to the window.

59. (original) The method as recited in claim 37, further comprising homogeneously aligning the liquid crystal layer to form a liquid crystal tilting angle of about 0°.

60. (previously presented) A method for forming a liquid crystal display device comprising:

forming a thin film transistor on a first substrate;

disposing a first insulating layer on the first substrate including the thin film transistor;

patterning a first conductive layer to form a first electrode on the first insulating layer;

forming a contact hole in the first insulating layer, wherein the first electrode is electrically connected to the thin film transistor through the contact hole;

disposing a second insulating layer on the first substrate including the thin film transistor, the first insulating layer, the contact hole and the first electrode;

patterning a metal layer formed on the second insulating layer and a portion of the first electrode to form a second electrode, wherein a predetermined portion of the second electrode is removed for exposing a predetermined portion of the first electrode and the second insulating layer insulates the second electrode from the contact hole;

forming a color filter layer having a first thickness in a first area corresponding to the predetermined portion of the first electrode and a second thickness thinner than

the first thickness throughout a second area corresponding to the second electrode on a second substrate;

patterning a second conductive layer to form a third electrode on the color filter layer;

positioning the first substrate and the second substrate to form a first gap between a surface of the third electrode and a surface of the predetermined portion of the first electrode and a second gap between the surface of the third electrode and a surface of the second electrode; and

interposing a liquid crystal layer between the first gap and the second gap.

61. (original) The method as recited in claim 60, wherein the first electrode is a transmission electrode and an area including the predetermined portion of the first electrode defines a transmission region for transmitting light supplied from a source internal to the device.

62. (original) The method as recited in claim 60, wherein the second electrode is a reflection electrode and an area including the reflection electrode defines a reflection region for reflecting light supplied from a source external to the device.

63. (canceled)

64. (original) The method as recited in claim 60, wherein the first gap is about twice as long as the second gap.

65. (original) The method as recited in claim 60, further comprising providing a gate driving circuit region on the first substrate.

66. (original) The method as recited in claim 65, wherein the gate driving circuit region is formed from amorphous silicon.

67. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 1, wherein an end portion of the second electrode is formed on the first electrode exposed via the opening.

68. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 67, wherein the window is larger than the opening.

69. (canceled)

70. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 24, wherein the first thickness of the color filter layer is about twice the second thickness of the color filter layer.

71. (previously presented) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein an end portion of the second electrode is formed on the first electrode exposed via the opening.

72. (previously presented) The method as recited in claim 71, wherein the window is larger than the opening.

73. (previously presented) The method as recited in claim 60, further comprising forming a thickness adjusting member between the second substrate and the color filter layer to adjust the color filter layer.

74. (previously presented) The method as recited in claim 73, wherein a predetermined part of the thickness adjusting member corresponding to the predetermined part of the first electrode is removed, whereby the first thickness of the color filter layer is about twice the second thickness of the color filter layer.

75. (previously presented) A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate including a thin film transistor formed thereon;

a first insulating layer formed on the first substrate including the thin film transistor;

a first electrode formed on the first insulating layer;

a contact hole formed in the first insulating layer, wherein the first electrode is electrically connected to the thin film transistor through the contact hole;

a second insulating layer formed on the first substrate including the thin film transistor, the first insulating layer, the contact hole and the first electrode;

a second electrode provided on the second insulating layer and on a portion of the first electrode along a periphery of and within a window formed in the second insulating layer, wherein a predetermined portion of the second electrode in the window is removed for exposing a predetermined portion of the first electrode, and the second insulating layer insulates the second electrode from the contact hole;

a gate driving circuit section formed on the first substrate.

a second substrate including a third electrode formed thereon;

a first gap between a surface of the third electrode and a surface of the predetermined portion of the first electrode; and

a second gap between the surface of the third electrode and a surface of the second electrode, wherein the first gap and the second gap include a liquid crystal layer.

76. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 75, wherein the gate driving circuit region and the thin film transistor are formed from amorphous silicon.

77. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 75, wherein the second insulating layer covers the gate driving circuit section.

78. (previously presented) The device as recited in claim 77, wherein the second insulating layer has a dielectric constant less than a dielectric constant of the liquid crystal layer measured in a parallel or a perpendicular direction with respect to an orientation of molecules of the liquid crystal layer.